



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

racial purity of our nation is to a great extent imaginary . . ." "No evidence is available that would allow us to expect a lower status of the developing new types of America."

It would be well if every person now engaged in discussion of American problems would read and consider the valuable arguments here presented.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

BROCKWAY, Z. R. *Fifty Years of Prison Service*. Pp. xiii, 437. Price, \$2.00. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1912.

This volume is a remarkable autobiographical story of a remarkable career. It is told in the straight-forward and convincing manner of a man who is conscious of a great mission; often misunderstood, sometimes maligned, but always conscious of great responsibility, and firm in the conviction that the cause to which he has conscientiously devoted his life will ultimately triumph.

To those who have observed Mr. Brockway's career and who have been thoughtful students of the revolutionary reforms in prison treatment which he instituted it is particularly interesting to peruse his narrative of the experiences which gave rise to his point of view.

He has sought in Part I to describe his own evolution. Incidents connected with his services in Westerfield Prison, Connecticut, Albany Penitentiary and Almshouse, Rochester Penitentiary and the Detroit House of Correction and Federal Prison, are related with a view, not only of describing the character of these institutions, but of revealing his own mental and religious development. His advocacy of the indeterminate sentence and the reform program are the outgrowth of his experiences. Part II is devoted to a description and explanation of Elmira Reformatory. Here he was able in twenty-five years to make practical demonstration of his theories which convinced the world of their practical utility. Out of experiences in dealing with federal prisoners in Detroit he arrived at the following conclusions: "That exercise of governing authority for the purpose of its own vindication is of doubtful use and very often harmful; that the assumption of individual moral accountability based on the doctrine of free volition is not always a justifiable assumption, but is often a fallacious view; and that for a reasoning intelligence, that which is reasonable may influence conduct more for moral rectitude than that which transcends the human reason, dwelling alone in the imagination" (p. 94). On the contrary, the formative value of good habits duly confirmed by the ennobling influence of established individual industrial efficiency far outweighs the value of retributive requital, moral maxims, personal persuasion or emotional evangelism. This principle he wrought into the Elmira plan and succeeded.

For those who will criticise the injection of the story of persecution and misrepresentation into the narrative, the sufficient answer will be that the book is an autobiography and not a mere treatment of the theory and practice of prison reform.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.